(ख) गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, गन्ने को सुपुर्द करने की तारीख के 14 दिनों के बाद बिना अदा किए गए गन्ने के मूल्य की शेष रह गई राशि पर 15 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर पर ब्याज देय होता है।

(ग) गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि और विलम्ब से भुगतान करने पर ब्याज का भुगतान करवाने की जिम्मेदारी सीधी राज्य सरकारों की होती है जिनके पास ऐसे भुगतान करवाने के लिए आवश्यक शक्तियां और अपेक्षित फील्ड संगठन होते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करवाने के लिए उद्योग की तरलता स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठाती आ रही है। इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि की स्थिति पर नजर रख रही है और उनका शीघ्र भुगतान करवाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सहित राज्य सरकारों को निदेश जारी करती रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का कार्यनिष्पादन काफी संतोषजनक रहा है जैसाकि इस तथ्य से विदित होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 1984-85 मौसम के लिए 30-6-85 को गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि गन्ने के कुल मूल्य का 6.2 प्रतिशत थी जबकि पिछले वर्ष तदनुरूपी तारीख को वह 20.8 प्रतिशत थी।

Disposal of imported sugar by FCI

2852. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER:
SHRI J. P. GOYAL:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARADWAJ:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure followed by Government for disposal of imported sugar by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government have received complaints regarding non-adherence to procedures by FCI in regard to dilevery of imported sugar;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to streamline the functioning of FCI and ensure proper disposal of imported sugar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The scheme for disribution of imported sugar has come into operation from June, 1985. Under the scheme the Statewise quota of imported sugar have been fixed and allotted to various State Governments for lifting of imported sugar from the Food Corporation of India and for eventual sale through the controlled channels in freesale to the consumers at a issue price of less than Rs. 6 per kg. This issue price has now been reduced to Rs. 5.80 per kg. Food Corporation of Indai is also arranging the sale of imported sugar through auction/tenders at selected centres.

Besides the allocation of imported sugar meant for freesale distribution, certain quantity of imported sugar is also allotted to State Governments as levy sugar for distribution through the public distribution system.

(b) No, Sir. Food Corporation of India is arranging the delivery of imported sugar to State Governments for distribution through controlled channels and sale of imported sugar through auction/ tenders as per the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Smaller flats by DDA

2853. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Governbent's consideration for construction of smaller flats by DDA;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals; and

(c) what would be the estimated cost of each flat?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Besides about 37,165 Smaller Flats (Janta/EWS)/houses already completed, approx. 7125 houses are under construction and layout plans for 15,668 houses have been finalised and are under process for execution. In addition, layout plans for 7120 smaller flats (Janta/EWS) have been finalised and sent for checking up their feasibility.

(c) Cost of flats is worked out on their completion and it depends upon the plinth area, amenities provided and the rate at which the work is awarded to the contractor.

Cheese production

2854. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state·

(a) what are the details of the method of preparing cheese by various milk producing units such as Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay; Dairy Science College, Bombay; the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Products Ltd., Anand, Gujarat;

(b) whether any other units are producing cheese in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the ingredients used for processing cheese;

(d) whether it is safe for consumption of those who are strictly vegetarians; and

(e) the extent to which cheese processed in the country is different from the imported cheese?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The general method of preparing cheese is almost the same at various milk producing units in the country. The method consists in standardisation of milk, pasteurising, adding starter-culture, treating with milk clotting enzyme, processing the coagulum, hooping the procmessed coagulum, subjecting the coagulum in the hoops to the press, paraffining and ripening-*cum*-storage of sheese under controlled conditions of temperature and humidity until disposal.

(b) Yes, Sir. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation is another major organisation engaged in the manufacture of cheese. Besides, a few research/teaching institutions are also producing cheese mainly for academic purpose.

(c) The ingredients used for the manufacture of processed cheese are ripened and raw cheese, emulsifier and stabilisers. The processed cheese of special types may also contain ingredients such as processed vegetables, nuts and spices.

(d) Import of animal rennet has already been banned. Further, the licensed units engaged in the manufacture of cheese have been advised to destroy stock of animal rennet, if any, lying with them. It is, therefore, expected that animal rennet is not being used in the manufacture of cheese. As such, the cheese may be considered as a vegetarian diet.

(e): Cheese processed in our country is made from cows' as well as buffaloes' milk. Whereas cheese made in European countries is generally from cows' milk. The two may differ in taste, flavour, colour, salt content, moisture content and other physical qualities.